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Globalization and interdependence: role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence

Sudan:* draft resolution

Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 53/169 of 15 December 1998, 54/231 of 22 December 1999, 55/212 of 20 December 2000, 56/209 of 21 December 2001, 57/274 of 20 December 2002, 58/225 of 23 December 2003, 59/240 of 22 December 2004, 60/204 of 22 December 2005, 61/207 of 20 December 2006, 62/199 of 19 December 2007 and 63/222 of 19 December 2008 on the role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence,

Recalling also the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development[1] and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development,[2]

Recalling further its resolution 63/224 of 19 December 2008, entitled "Towards a New International Economic Order",

Recalling its resolution 63/303 of 9 July 2009, entitled "Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development",

* On behalf of the Member States of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[2] Resolution 63/239, annex.

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Recalling also its resolution 63/199 of 19 December 2008, entitled "International Labour Organization Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization",

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome[3] and all relevant General Assembly resolutions, in particular those that have built upon the 2005 World Summit Outcome, in the economic, social and related fields, including Assembly resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals,

Reaffirming that the United Nations has a central role in promoting international cooperation for development and in promoting policy coherence on global development issues, including in the context of globalization and interdependence,

Reaffirming also the resolve expressed in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[4] to ensure that globalization becomes a positive force for all the world's people,

Recognizing that globalization, driven largely by economic liberalization and technology, implies that the economic performance of a country is increasingly affected by factors outside its geographical borders and that maximizing in an equitable manner the benefits of globalization requires developing responses to globalization through a strengthened global partnership for development to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Expressing concern that the current multiple crises aggravate the existing international situation and have a negative impact on the development prospects of developing countries, while threatening to further widen the gap between developed and developing countries, including the technological and income gap,

Reaffirming its strong support for fair and inclusive globalization and the need to translate growth into eradication of poverty and, in this regard, its resolve to make the goals of full and productive employment and decent work for all, including for women and young people, a central objective of relevant national and international policies as well as national development strategies, including poverty reduction and eradication strategies, as part of efforts to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[5]

2. *Recognizes with serious concern* the negative impact of the current financial and economic crises, particularly on developing countries in view of their limited capacity to facilitate export, secure access to credit and pursue effective counter-cyclical macroeconomic policies, and on the ability to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

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[3] See resolution 60/1.

[4] See resolution 55/2.

[5] A/64/310.

3. *Recognizes* that the present financial crisis and the response measures adopted by the Governments of the affected countries have underlined the important role of the public sector in guaranteeing a safe and stable economic environment;

4. *Also recognizes* that policies that link economic and social development are required to reduce inequalities within and among countries and guarantee that the poor and vulnerable groups benefit from economic growth and development;

5. *Further recognizes* the need to pursue those policies at all levels to enable developing countries to pursue both economic growth and social security, in accordance with their national development priorities, including by implementing social protection floors, as appropriate, and in that regard invites the international community, including the specialized agencies and the international financial institutions, to continue working together to assist, as appropriate and upon request, developing countries in their efforts;

6. *Reiterates* that macroeconomic policies should be aimed at sustaining high rates of inclusive economic growth, full employment, poverty eradication and low and stable inflation and should seek to minimize domestic and external imbalances to ensure that the benefits of growth reach all people, especially the poor, and calls upon all countries to enhance their social protection policies, where appropriate, including through universal access to basic economic and social infrastructure and inclusive social services, as well as capacity-building, taking special care of women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities;

7. *Recognizes* that greater consistency is required among macroeconomic, trade, aid, financial and environmental policies to support the common aim of making globalization work for all;

8. *Stresses* the need for better mechanisms and institutions to address systemic weaknesses and enhance the coherence, complementarity and coordination of inclusive and transparent global economic policymaking;

9. *Underlines* the fact that economies exist in a globalizing world where the emergence of rule-based regimes for international economic relations has meant that the space for national economic policy, that is to say the scope for domestic policies, especially in the areas of trade, investment and industrial development, is now often framed by international disciplines, commitments and global market considerations, that it is for each Government to evaluate the trade-off between the benefits of accepting international rules and commitments and the constraints posed by the loss of policy space, and that it is particularly important for developing countries, bearing in mind development goals and objectives, that all countries take into account the need for appropriate balance between national policy space and international disciplines and commitments, and, in this regard, notes with appreciation the work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the concept of policy space, as articulated in the São Paulo Consensus,[6] and the 2005 World Summit Outcome;[1]

10. *Recognizes* the adverse effect of the crisis in countries in special situations, including least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, and on African countries and countries emerging from conflict, as well as the specific development challenges of middle-income

[6] TD/412, part II.

countries and low-income countries with vulnerable and poor populations, and therefore calls for measures to be taken to ensure trade and market access, access to adequate financing and concessionary financing, capacity-building, strengthened support for sustainable development, financial and technical assistance, debt sustainability, measures to facilitate trade, infrastructure development, peace and security and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and for meeting previous international development commitments;

11. *Reiterates* its call on the United Nations development system to develop a comprehensive crisis response in support of national development strategies through a coordinated approach by United Nations funds and programmes, the specialized agencies and the international financial institutions at the country level, and in this regard urges the Secretary-General to identify the resources needed to implement the crisis response and suggest how the financing gaps and resource needs could be met;

12. *Recognizes* that the heavy debt burden endured by many developing countries often constricts their investment in domestic development, also recognizes that the current global financial and economic crises carry the possibility of undoing years of hard work and gains made in relation to the debt of developing countries, and calls for bold, encompassing initiatives and mechanisms to resolve the current debt problems of developing countries, particularly countries in Africa and the least developed countries, in an effective and equitable manner, including through debt cancellation;

13. *Underscores* the fact that the deepening crisis threatens to increase the debt and therefore threatens the debt sustainability of developing countries, which limits the ability of those States to enact appropriate fiscal measures to mitigate the impact of the crisis or to engage in development financing, and therefore affirms that appropriate measures must be taken to mitigate the negative effects of the crisis on the indebtedness of developing States and to avoid a new debt crisis, including by making full use of existing flexibility within the Debt Sustainability Framework of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund;

14. *Reaffirms* the commitment to provide and strengthen support with respect to the special needs of Africa, stresses that eradicating poverty, particularly in Africa, is the greatest global challenge facing the world today, and therefore underscores the importance of accelerating sustainable broad-based economic growth, which is pivotal to bringing Africa into the mainstream of the global economy;

15. *Also reaffirms* the commitment to broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in international economic decision-making and norm-setting, stresses, to that end, the importance of making urgent efforts to reform the international financial architecture, noting that enhancing the voice and participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the Bretton Woods institutions remains a continuous concern, and calls in this regard for further and effective progress;

16. *Stresses* the need for increased funding for agriculture to invigorate the agricultural sector, particularly in developing countries, so as to safeguard food security, farmers' livelihoods and rural development, and encourages the close

economic integration of rural areas with neighbouring urban areas and the creation of rural off-farm employment to narrow rural urban disparities, expand opportunities and encourage the retention of skilled people, including youth, in rural areas;

17. *Recognizes* that growth strategies and labour policies need to pursue explicit employment objectives in order to achieve a reduction in poverty, and also recognizes that those policies must take into account the gender disparities in women's employment;

18. *Notes with concern* the unprecedented rise in unemployment as a consequence of the current global financial and economic crises, and recognizes also that decent work remains one of the best routes out of poverty and, in this regard, calls upon donor countries, multilateral organizations and other development partners to assist developing countries to implement the Global Jobs Pact adopted by the International Labour Organization, including through the provision of funding, in consultation and cooperation with the International Labour Organization;

19. *Encourages* all development partners to help strengthen and support national health and education policies and plans of developing countries by providing assistance and funding in accordance with their development needs and priorities;

20. *Recognizes* that efficient and equitable health systems are needed to effectively implement the disease prevention, care and control programmes required to meet the specific health goals of reducing child and maternal mortality and reducing the spread of diseases such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria;

21. *Also recognizes* the need for policies and measures to promote sustainable production and consumption patterns, with the developed countries taking the lead;

22. *Stresses* the need for strengthening technology transfer commitments, providing more favourable terms for technology transfer under multilateral trading agreements and taking concrete actions to facilitate the transfer of technology to developing countries in support of the implementation of their sustainable development strategies;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report on the theme "Globalization and development: the role of the United Nations and international financial institutions in the context of the current financial and economic crisis" under the item entitled "Globalization and interdependence";

24. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session, under the item entitled "Globalization and interdependence", the sub-item entitled "Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence".